BUNDAY, AUGUST 14, 1898.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, per Month .. DAILY, per Year SUNDAY, per Year..... DAILY AND BUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City.

Paris-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Rotel, and Kiesque No. 10, Boulsvard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts to publication with to have rejected articles returned, the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Ours.

The Spanish Dukes of VERAGUA, the deseendants of COLUMBUS, bear this as their

A CASTILLA Y A LEON NURTO MUNDO DIO COLON.

In English this is: "To Castile and Leon COLUMBUS gave a new world."

If there were a King at Arms in this coun try or other authority in heraldry to grant arms and mottoes, the motto to which the fortunate President of the United States would be entitled would be but slightly changed from that of the Dukes of VERAGUA: "From Castile and Leon McKinkey took the new world."

So has passed to America the glory that was Spain's.

Democratic Expansionists

It is clear that the Democratic Congress men who voted against the annexation of Hawaii did not represent their party. The hopeless Bourbons of Florida and Vermont are still opposed to the annexation of any territory whatsoever, but the Democrats of States like Texas and Missouri take a broader and more Democratic view. In both those States the majority of the Democratic Congressmen have found themselves overruled by public opinion, which among the Republicans and the Democrats has steadily grown in favor of utilizing the advantages offered by the war. There has been a perceptible reaction among the former against the parochial policy favored by men like BLAND and BAILEY.

Apparently the majority of the Democrats are expansionists so far as Porto Rico is concerned, and ready to welcome Cuba, in good time, if the fates so provide. There most of them stop. The Wyoming Democrats are, we believe, the only Democrats who have taken the logical and patriotic position that the United States should keep all the Spanish territory they have got. The other Democratic expansionists are more timid. They object to the annexation of the Philippines, and usually join to their objections a mys terious reference to the Monroe doctrine. As yet they misunderstand the Monroe doctrine and fail to appreciate the immense commercial importance of the Philippines. They call for the revival of the merchant marine, and yet they want to throw away an opportunity that will not return of building up a great foreign commerce and merchant marine.

Still we don't despair of the ripening of these Democratic expansionists. They have got so far that they admit the necessity of harbors, coaling stations and commercial privileges in the Philippines. Before long they may come to see that the development, under American civilization, of those islands will be worth infinitely more than any shadow or substance of commercial privileges and that for purposes of peace or of war harbors and coaling stations in a part of our own country, in the American Philippines, will be much more valuable than harbors and coaling stations among races not controlled by America and liable to be stirred up by the intrigues of foreigners. Security of trade in those islands can be gained only by security and unity of government. To commercial rivals will not hinder us as much as they can if we appear not as owners but as tenants, is a simplicity of expectation of which the Democratic expansionists or anybody else in his senses must be incapable.

National expansion is the American idea of 1898.

The Transport of Troops.

Sundry shortcomings developed in our system of transporting troops by sea have called out proposals for their remedy. One of these proposals, contained in a letter from a naval officer which has reached THE SUN, is that "this transport by sea should be in the hands of the navy. In every other country it is so, from highwater mark at the port of departure to highwater mark at the place of disembarkation. If the army has been hampered in any one direction it has been in this. The comparison of the naval transportation of troops and material with that of the War Depart-

ment gives us a constant object lesson. A like suggestion is made in the Army and Navy Journal on the ground that "sailors know how to select ships, how to load them and to unload them under the difficult conditions which prevail on the coast of Cuba, where a landing had to be made through the surf by Quartermaster's employees, unused to such work." The gist of the matter probably is that the army greatly prefers to retain its control over the vessel as the vehicle of transportation, and this apparently can be done only by hiring its own transports. The British rule, for example, as cited by the authority just referred to. is as follows:

"Whenever any of her Majesty's land forces shall be embarked as passengers in any of her Majesty's ships the officers and soldiers, from the time of embarkation, shall strictly observe the laws and regulaions established for the government and discipline of her Majosty's navy, and for these purposes shall be under the command of the commanding officer of the ship, as well as of the senior naval officer present; ship, as well as of the senior naval officer present; and all military officers or other persons under the equivalent rank of Captain E. N., taking passage, and all military officers in setual command for the time being of any of the troops embarked, through whom orders to troops igiven by the officer of the watch are required to pass, shall be under the command of the Officer of the Watch."

One point which may be worth attention is that England has had for centuries an extensive colonial system all over the world. which causes her to maintain some troopships as a regular and permanent part of her navy in peace times, and the system naturally extends itself to war also. All our ordinary movements of troops, since the civil war up to the present year, have easily been accomplished without resort to naval help. In some cases troops or material may have gone by water, on rivers or on the ocean, but there has been no trouble about it. Our navy keeps in commission no troop ships or depot ships like the English. But with garrisons hereafter to be maintained in distant islands, and

with many more interchanges of station to

the question of modifying the system of transportation.

England Against Russia in China.

The recent news from the far East is by no means satisfactory to those who wish that the markets of China, or, at least, the greater part of them, should be kept open to the maritime powers on equal terms. It begins to look as if the British Foreign Office may not only fail to protect the contract rights of its subjects, but may also shrink from enforcing the agreement with the Pekin Government whereby it was understood that the great valley of the Yangtse-Kiang should be practically reserved for the British sphere of influence and left open forever to the commerce of all nations. It was only the other day that Lord Salis-BURY publicly declared that the contract rights acquired by British subjects in China would be upheld, yet, on Thursday of this week, Mr. Balfour admitted in the House of Commons that Russia's representative at Pekin had defeated the Newchwang railroad project. On the following day, just before the prorogation of Parliament, he also declined to pledge the British Government to use its influence at Pekin to prevent the ratification of the Russo-Belgian contract for a railway from Pekin to Hankow, which, in a part of its course, is to traverse the Yangtse-Kiang Valley, and will tend to undermine England's influence in that region.

It will be remembered that the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, a British corporation, had agreed to furnish the capital with which the railway, which already runs some distance from Tientsin in a northeasterly direction, might be extended to Newchwang, a city situated at the root of the tongue of land which we know as the Liau Tung peninsula, and upon which are Port Arthur and Talienwan, the harbors recently acquired under a long lease by Russia. The security for the payment of interest and principal was to be, as is usual in the case of such advances of money, a mortgage on the road, coupled, of course, with a right to foreclose in certain contingencies. The Tsung-li-Yamen, at the request of the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, refused to permit the issuance of the mortgage; and, in the absence of the security, the loan, naturally, could not be made. It is well understood that the extension of the Tientsin Railway to Newchwang, which British capitalists have thus lost the opportunity of constructing, will be carried out under Russian control. Now, it is natural enough that Russia should object to the construction by British subjects of a railway to Newchwang, because that place is a strategic point of great importance, commanding, as it will, the branch of the Trans-Siberian line which is to traverse Manchuria and find a terminus at Port Arthur. The fact, however, that the Tsung-li-Yamen, after first authorizing the arrangement with the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, should afterward retract its consent, reveals such subservience to Russia as has not unreasonably excited mis-

giving and alarm in London. This particular incident, however, was mainly significant as indicating that Lord SALISBURY did not intend to keep his promise to protect the contract rights of British subjects, for it has been for some time evident that the so-called open door, of which we heard so much some months ago, is non-existent so far as North China is concerned, over which region it is felt that Russia has definitely acquired ascendancy.

Of much graver moment is the concession by the Tsung-li-Yamen of the right to build a railway from Pekin to Hankow to a Belgian syndicate, which, it is understood, has transferred its rights to the Russo-Chinese Bank. This concession was ratifled on Friday, notwithstanding the assurances given to the protesting British Minister that a confirmatory decree should not issue until after further conference with him. A glance at the map will show that the proposed railway, running west of the Grand | physical constitution which his children Canal and nearly parallel with it, crosses have received from him, he has every reason expect that the Spaniards or any of our the valley of the Yang-tse-Kiang and abuts to expect that they will get along at least as courts to seventeen. Meantime, however, at Hankow, one of the great centres of well as he has done, and that, as we have commerce on that river. It is ob- | said, is very well. vious that British influence within the Yang-tse-Kiang Valley itself will be seriously impaired and ultimately nullified if railways traversing the region can be built and operated under Russian | activity, and the advancement of society in control. No wonder, therefore, that grave apprehensions have been excited among those who appreciate the magnitude of England's commercial stake in China by Mr. Balfour's unwillingness to pledge his Government to prevent the execution of the Pekin-Hankow Railway contract.

How it happens that Russia is able at once to upset a British contract for a rallway to Newchwang and to secure a Russo-Belgian contract for a railway to Hankow, would be intelligible enough if we could trust a despatch cabled from Shanghai by a correspondent of the London Daily Mail. According to this despatch, the present time has been chosen to divulge the terms of the secret treaty, which is known to have been concluded between Russia and China soon after Japan was forced to revise the Shimonosekl Treaty and withdraw from the mainland of Asia. The treaty is alleged to be an offensive and defensive alliance. China, on her part, undertakes to allow Russia preferential rates in certain areas, to permit her to control all railways built in their joint interests and to give her a preponderating influence in all questions of The only "unevenness" of which complaint commercial and internal policy. Russia, on might be excusable is the inequality in her side, agrees to support the Pekin Gov- the distribution of physical health and ernment in a refusal of the demands for an strength by which those of a feeble bodily open door, to finance China's internal de- inheritance are deprived of the equipment velopment, and to assist China in the development of an army and navy, which, it | that inequality our friend happens to have is stipulated, shall cooperate with Russia's the advantage. He is among the well and military and naval forces.

If such a treaty exists, it is plain that fortunate, enviable; yet you are not happy. China at this moment is under a Russian protectorate. It is equally evident that the British Government, if it is not willing to let itself be squeezed out of China altogether, must cease talking about the independence and integrity of China and about 'equality of opportunity" and an "open door." If it is guided by the sense of commercial self-preservation, it will have to follow the policy which has been, for some time, advocated by the London National Review; that is to say, it will have to concentrate its energies upon the central provinces, whither the Chinese monarchy will eventually gravitate, unless it shall wholly disappear. England will have to recognize Foochow is the principal part. She will have to define her own sphere of influence and

see to it that her definition is accepted.

Chinese waters could now, by the exercise of a trenchant and firm diplomacy, secure the concession of her demands. There is good reason to believe that Russia will not fight, if she can help it, at this juncture. Her Minlater of Finance, M. DE WITTE, is known to have informed his imperial master that six years of unbroken peace are of vital moment to Russian interests; that, during that interval, her railways, her finances and her army can bear no strain. The Trans-Siberian Railway was opened to Kansk last October, and a further section of some three hundred and fifty miles will be opened to Irkutak this autumn. Thence to Vladivostock, or some other point on the Pacific, will be about sixteen hundred miles. Recently the rate of building has been four hundred and fifty miles a year, but the chief physical difficulties will be encountered east of Irkutsk. The work, however, can be pushed from both ends, and the main line to the Pacific may be completed within four years'

Port Arthur will require two years longer. It is too late to talk of averting the practical partition of the Middle Kingdom, and the signs are that if England desires to establish her ascendancy over a region at all commensurate with her commercial interests she will have to act without delay.

A Fortunate Man.

This letter gives the experience of so great a number of both men and women, and expresses the inevitable discontent which prevalls in so large a part of society, nay, is inseparable from human nature itself, that it deserves serious consideration:

"To the Epiron of the SUN-Sir: I am a young narried man, age 33, and am the father of six children. Have been employed in my present place for the past thirteen years without one step of advancement, either financially or clerically. This, at times causes me to be somewhat downhearted at my lot in life, and I revive only in the realization of a loving wife and my brood of affectionate children. It is true my employment permits me to procure them food and clothes, not of the best, but substantial, and to keep a shelter over their heads. But what of the future? My love for them causes me to look forward with apprehension at the inevitable end.

When I ask my employers to raise my wages they only shake their heads and reply: "You must try to live more economically.' Don't I try in every way to save a penny? I forego all pleasure, neither do gamble or drink. I certainly cannot do more.
"Now, I am not a strong believer in socialistic

ideas, nor do I believe in putting an end to life because of the unevenness of things in this world; yet I cannot bring myself to condemn those that find this the easiest road out of it.

"It is my earnest endeavor to rise intellectually. I am a great reader and a worshipper of books. I long to own asmall library. Now and then I find it possible to pick up a very good book at a cheap price, and I stint myself and family the small amount to add an other to my limited collection. Is this wrong? I find leisure, too, at times, to jot down a few passing fancies, and a few times I have had the pleasure of seeing my name in print. This is my one ambition in life, but the returns financially are so slow it does not warrant my throwing up my present position, no matter how unsatisfactory it is to me; yet it hinders me from work of which I feel I would be capable

"What is your advice? Nine-tenths of the success ful writers, who have reached both fame and fortune, always advise one so discouragingly that I cannot look for help to them, further than taking their own ccessful lives as criterions.

"NEW YORK, Aug. 11." Is this the story of an unsuccessful life, as lives go? Does it afford reason for compassion in the reader? Not at all. Our friend is really a fortunate man. He has a happy home; he has health and strength; he seems to be without fear of losing the employment which enables him to support his family in substantial comfort, and his long service in his place indicates that he deserves and has won the respect and confidence of his employers. He has got to die, as a matter of course, and no man can tell the day of his ending; but at thirty-three his expectation of life, as computed by the life assurance statistics, is long. He is doing the best he can, and as he can do no more, he must leave the future to take care of itself, as being beyond his power to determine. With the inheritance of industry, probity, good health, and sound moral and

They will grow to manhood and womanhood in the next century when the expansion of their country will bring to them multiplied opportunities for profitable everything contributory to comfortable ex-Istence will bring to them advantages far beyond those enjoyed by the generation which is now about to pass off the stage. He himself, at thirty-three, is likely to live to see this progress during many years to come and to participate in the benefits it confers on all mankind. He is lucky in the very circumstance he is living at all at such a time as this, and only a fool, with so strong a hold on life as he has, would think for a moment of depriving himself of the privilege. Why should be be discontented with his luck simply because some other people have more richly upholstered seats from which to watch the matchless procession of events now before the eyes of all

his generation? "The unevenness of things in this world?" How wretched, how stagnant would be this world if there were no "unevenness!" Except for this "unevenness" there would be no provocation to effort, no ambition, no progress, no leaders, and none of the exhilarating strife of competition. Existence would be without the salt that savors it. most requisite for the battle of life; but in strong. You are rich, complaining friend, But you would not be happy under any circumstances if you are unhappy now. In no condition of life is there perfect content-

ment and satisfaction for the troubled soul. You want a library. You have a library already, the best in New York, and in its supply of literature suitable to the demands of your tastes without a superior in the world. All the great public libraries of the town are at your service. Moreover, since the recent and extraordinary decrease in the price of printing paper and of the whole cost of manufacturing books the best literature of the best periods of English literature | the peace negotiations. is at the command of the lightcat purse. You can buy the most splendid examples of officially the application to China of the doc- it for a few cents each. Where once it was trine of spheres of influence, which in fact | for the few only, and obtainable by men in has been already applied by the Russians in | your relative circumstances only at the Manchuria, and by the Germans in Shan- cost of long and cruel self-sacrifice, it is tung, and which will be presently applied by | now within the free reach of everybody, or, France in the southwestern provinces of as we have said, may be obtained for a the Middle Kingdom, if not also in the trifle of money. What is the use of having southeastern province of Fuhkeen, of which a library of your own, except to gratify your greed of personal possession, when all the books of the free circulating libraries are kept at your call, without imposing on There is but little doubt that England, in a you the cost and labor of caring for them?

be required, some thought must be given to view of her present naval ascendancy in Do you want the current history of the world? THE BUE costs only two cents, an example of cheappess which is one of the

greatest marvels of a marvellous period. Now, as to your literary ambitions; give them up! You can't afford the luxury of indulging them, and instead of gratification they would bring you only mortification. Nobody should undertake to write for a living unless he is compelled to do it by necessity or has a manifest vocation for It due to an inborn aptitude for the art. which you have not. Everybody can write words, but the number of people GoD has made competent to write words edifying or delightful for the world is as few as-as are diamonds relatively to the whole mass of the mineral kingdom.

The Pay of the State Troops.

Between May 2 and May 9 of this year the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief of the forces of the State, called into service twelve regiments of the National Guard. time, but the Southern Manchurian line to After these regiments had been in camp for several days the officers and men received the opportunity of volunteering or refusing to volunteer to serve in the United States Army, and those who volunteered were mustered into the service of the United States. Those who did not volunteer, and those who volunteered but were rejected for physical disability or because they were married, returned from camp and are still In the National Guard of the State.

More than three months have passed since these men were ordered to camp, yet in many cases they have not yet received the pay to which they are entitled under the State law. A recent circular from the Paymaster-General of the State intimates that he will pay only those who were rejected for physical disability; and certain "claims" for pay made by men who declined to volunteer have been returned by him indorsed "claim denied."

There is no justification in law for the position assumed by the Paymaster-General. The men who went to camp under orders are entitled to pay for the time they spent in the State's service, whether they volunteered, or declined to volunteer, or were rejected by the surgeons. The pay is of as much importance to those who did not volunteer as to those who were rejected; and no discrimination between the two classes is made by law, and none should be made by the military authorities of the State.

The City Court Justices.

One vacancy on the bench of the City Court of New York is to be filled by election this year. It was made by the formal retirement from the bench of Mayor VAN WYCK, whose term would not have expired until Dec. 1, 1901. This vacancy was filled temporarily by Governor BLACK by the appointment of WILLIAM M. K. OLCOTT, the former District Attorney. The City Court of New York, originally the

Marine Court, is a local tribunal of long history, established for the adjustment of the many minor business controversies which arise in a city with a volume of retail trade so large as that of New York. Of late years there has been a gradual but uniform increase in the number of judges corresponding with the increase in the amount of business in the other courts, but the City Court remains substantially as it has been, and, so far as we know, there has been no effort to add to its Justices. When the number of elected judges in the Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts was nineteen there were six Justices in the City Court, the Court of General Sessions having three Judges besides the Recorder, the Police Courts fifteen Justices, and the Justices of the Civil District Courts numbering eleven. Since then, by sundry nets of legislation, and in the case of the Supreme Court by constitutional amendment in 1894, the number of elected Justices in the Supreme Court has been increased to twenty-two, the number of Judges sitting in the Court of General Sessions to five, of Justices in the District Courts to thirteen. and of justices of the inferior criminal the number of City Court Justices has remained unchanged, or as it was when the City Court succeeded the Marine Court, and as it was, in fact, prior to May, 1870, when the Legislature provided that "three additional Justices of the Marine Court shall be elected at the general election to be held on the third Tuesday of May, 1870."

Since that period the business of the tribunal has increased enormously, the population of the old city having grown from 926,-000 in 1870 to the 2,050,000 estimated by the Board of Health on July 9. Sections 1.345 and 1.346 of the charter refer to this tribunal, the jurisdiction of which is limited by the first to the city of New York as it existed on the 6th of June, 1895, or before the formal annexation of the Bronx Valley townships, while the second provides that while the present City Court Justices shall continue to hold office until the expiration of their respective terms, "the successors of said Justices shall be elected for and hold office for the period of ten years," instead of six. This provision, however, as may be seen, makes no provision for any greater number of Justices.

Sea Power.

The demonstration of the importance of sea power throughout our war with Spain has been striking; but it is worth noting what a powerful agent in peace-making our navy was even when at rest.

What was it that Spain of late has most drended? Not immediately our land forces, either in the Antilles or the Philippines. In Cuha she saw Gen. Shaften's army moving away from the island on account of the fever, and she knew that no campaign against Havana would be tried until after the rainy season. In any case, she was ready to give up both Cubs and Porto Rico, while the fall of Manila had been a foregone

conclusion ever since DEWEY's victory. But while nothing over the seas immediately threatened her which she had not already faced, she could not endure the home panic which would be caused by an attack of our fleet on her coasts. That our own Government was fully alive to this fact was evident from its continued preparations to send an overwhelming force across the Atlantic, in case of a serious hitch in

Thus the influence of our sea power was visible even while the negotiations for peace were going on.

The agreement of the Mugwump newspapers in urging the President to give up the Philippines continues to be unanimous, and naturally, for they agree also in their anxiety to bring disaster to him and his party.

Morg and Sing. From the Stratton Bignal. Morg Solace and Miss Sing Gesney were united in the holy bonds of matrimony last Sunday, so report-ed to us. We extend to them our best wishes.

WHEN PRACE CAME IN 1818. endition of New York in 1815 Contracted

with That of 1808. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC: In view of the near prospect of peace, I have thought it pertinent to present to the new generation the

extremity to which our New York was reduced by the war of 1812, and thus, by contrast, show the present wealth and resources of the city. The conduct of New York during the war o 1812, in view of the severe blow she had received to her commercial prosperity, was no alight proof of patriotism; for many of her citizens who at the beginning of the war were rich, found themselves when the treaty of peace was signed, Dec. 2, 1814, ruined. The condition in which New York was at the close of the war, as well as the extravagant demonstrations of joy with which the termination of hostilities was received, is thus graphically described by the late Francis Wayland, President of Brown University, who was an eve witness of the scene. He writes:

It so chanced that, at the close of the last wa with Great Britain, I was temporarily a resident of the city of New York. The prospects of the nation were shrouded in gloom. We had been for two or three years at war with the mightiest nation on earth, and as she had now concluded a peace with the continent of Europe we were obliged to cope with her single-handed. Our harbors were blockaded, cor nunication coastwiss between our ports cut off, our ships were rotting in every creek and cove where they could find a place of security, our immense annual products were mouldering in our warehouses, the sources of profitable labor were dried up, our our-rency was reduced to irredeemable paper, the extreme portions of our country were becoming hostile to each other, and differences of political opinion were embittering the peace of every household, the predit of the Government was exhausted, no one could predict when the contest would terminate or discern the means by which it could much longer be protracted.

It happened that, on a Sunday afternoon in February, 1815, a ship was discerned in the offing, which was supposed to be a cartel bringing home our commissioners at Ghent from their unsucc mission. The sun had set gloomily before any intelligence had reached the city. Expectation became painfully intense as the hours of darkness drew on. At length a boat reached the wharf announcing the waiting for nothing but the action of our Government to become a law. The men on whose cars these words first fell rushed in breathless hasts into the city to repeat them to their friends, shouting, as they ran through the streets, "Peace! Peace!" Every one who heard the sound repeated it. From house to house, from street the news spread with electric rapidity. The whole city was in commotion. Men pearing lighted torches were flying to and fro, shoutng like madmen, "Peace! Peace!!" rapture had partially subsided, one idea occupied every mind. But few men slept that night. In groups they were gathered in the streets, and by the areside beguiling the hours of midnight by reminding each other that the agony of war was over, and that a wormout and distracted country was about to enter again upon its wonted career of prosperity.

ing such other that the agony of war was over, and that a wornout and distracted country was about to enter again upon its wonted career of prosperity.

At the time that the news of peace was received Samuel G. Goodrich ("Peter Parley") chanced also to be in the city. Speaking of the joyful effect produced he adds testimony similar to that of President Wayland. "I had gone in the evening," he writes, "to a concert at the City Hotel. While listening to the music the door of the concert room was thrown open and in rushed a man breathless with excitement. He mounted a table, and, swinging a white handkerchief aloft, cried out, "Peace! Peace!" The music ceased and the hail was quickly weated. In a few minutes thousands and tens of thousands of people were marching about with candles, lamps, torches, making the jubilant street appear like a gay and gorgeous procession. The whole night Broadway sang its song of peace. We were all Democrate, all Pederalists! Old enemies rushed into each other's arms; every house was in a revel; every heart seemed melted by a joy which banished all evil thought and feeling. On Mondey morning I set out for Connecticut. All along the road the people saluted us with swinging hats and cries of reioleing. At one place, in rather a lonesome part of the road, a schoolmaster came out with the whole school at his heels to ask us if the news were true. We told him it was: whereupon he ted his bandanan handkerchief to a broom, swung it aloft, and the entire school hosannaed "Peace! Peace!"

Nor were the effects of peace confined merely to natural outbursts of delirious delight or to sentimental gushes of feeling. An increased material prosperity was at once apparent. Instead of "ships rotting in every creek and cove." as described by Dr. Wayland, the different shipyards of the city resounded from morning unfil night with the blow of the hammer, as keel after keel of new vessels was newly laid; in place of our "Immense annual products mouldering in our warehouses" vessels could not be built fast e

their desks, all was bustle and animation. New buildings, public and private, sprang up in dif-ferent parts of the city; and the wharves, no longer green with mould, and tenanted solely by the water rat, were lined with ships waiting only for favoring gales to bear the fing of the United States into ports where for solong it had been unseen and almost forgotten. The city, no longer a "deserted village," appeared an immense hive in which no drones were known. Indeed, agualor had given place to an immense hive in which no drones were known. Indeed, squalor had given place to spiendor, poverty to affluence, and shrewd speculators, who knew how to take advantage of the increased prosperity, made rapid for-

of the increased prosperity, made rapid fortunes.

It may also be truly said of the New York banks at this period, as well as in 18'77, 1857, and the late civil war, that they spared no effort to keep the country on a specie basis, and to avert the calamities which had fallen upon it from exceasive issues of paper—a disaster to which the old adage may fitly be applied:

Facilis descensus averni:

Almost ruined as the city had been by the war, such were her internal resources that she recovered rapidly, and, as an example of this, it may be particularized that the amount of revenue collected by the United States Government rose from \$4.415.362 in 1814 to \$37.635.625 in 1815, of which \$16.000.000 was derived from the port of New York city alone! And, by way of comparison, it may also be added that in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the total amount of the revenue from the customs for the United States was \$157.167.722.0 ft which \$109.-207.786 was received from the port of New York—more than two-thirds of the total amount.

MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 8. MOUNT VERNON, Aug. 8.

Bismarck's Many Epitaphs.

Bismarck's epitaph, said to have been written by himself only a few days before his death, was really written seven years ago. At Kissingen, in 1891, while in conversation with a few friends, the Prince spoke of the relief which he felt in laying down the burden of state affairs. 'All that I desire now," said he, looking at Max Bewer, the German newspaper reporter, "is a suitable epitaph." The reporter who was an ardent admirer of Biamarck, took the hint, and two or three days afterward he brought the ex-Chancellor no less than seventy epitaphs of all shades and colors. Among them were the following:

And now thou hast none to fear, not even God. This was an allusion to the Chancellor's speech in the Reichstag, in which he said: We Germans fear none in the world, except

God." Those who endeavored to belittle him said that he fortunate; those who admired him declared that he had genius, and those who knew him knew that Here lies S. A. Prince Bismarck-Schoenhausen. Born, &c.

With him the Emperor of Germany lost his grandfather for the third time. This also requires a note. It means that William II. lost his grandfather first when William I. died; secondly, when he parted with the Chancellor, and, finally, when the latter breathed his

But here are a few more:

A hundred cometeries do not contain so many Germans as this solitary tomb.

How accurately the colors of his creat painted him! Blue as the sky, his faithful eye is closed. White as snow, here rests the head of the sage

And forever dazzlingly will shine in the world the uiress of his honor. During his life he was a man of goodness; by vocation he was a statesman; in his heart he was a man of the people, and in truth he was the child of God.

All of which were respectfully submitted and just as respectfully and very properly declined as unavailable. Evidently the "Man of Blood and Iron" had good taste and sound judgment. His own simple composition was best of all: Here lies Prince Bismarck, the faithful servant of

Will Edgar Halsey, who wrote in last Sun-

GERMANS BROUGHT INTO BEPROACH. Their Misrepresentation by a Dull-Witted Paper Printed in Their Language.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: A newspa per printed in this city in the German language the Staate-Zeitung, sail the other day that "eventually, no doubt, the Americans will learn the art of war." Of course there is no need of replying seriously to an outburst of oreign prejudice so flagrantly opposed to all the facts of our military history, and so insult ing in its tone and inference. The Americans have learned the art of war sufficiently to beat roundly their enemies whenever they have taken up arms against them. We have just won a war with a European State which has been learning the art of war for centuries and which maintained a military establishment far exceeding our own in magnitude.

I quote the supercilious remark of this German newspaper in order to ask what necessity is there for such a paper in this English-speaking country? Every interest of Gormans here dictates that they should become familiar with the language of the country, and they cannot be thoroughly assimilated as American citizens until they have done so. They are not a separate and distinct class of the electorate; they are no longer Germans; they are Americans; their hopes and prospects of material advance ment are bound up with this country, and its speech should be theirs and must be theirs

speech should be theirs and must be theirs if they are to succeed here and to be a desirable element of the population.

Why, then, do enough of them patronize a paper in the German language to keep it going? So far as they are under its influence, it hampers their progress, both political and material, by creating in them a tone of sentiment which separates them from the rest of the people, keeping them alien in spirit and proserving a race distinction injurious to themselves and to the country. While our public schocks are performing the valuable task of rapidly Americanizing the children of German immigrants, such a paper as I refer to is doing its less to prevent the sulutary transformation. Happily, however, it is a small influence. The younger gon.

laing the children of German immigrants, such a paper as I refer to is doing its best to prevent the salutary transformation. Happily, however, it is a small influence. The younger generation of the German stock, and the more intelligent of the old, have little use for it. I know many Germans of German birth who never think of reading Mr. Ottendorfer's paper; they want an American paper, not a foreign; and as to the younger generation of Germans educated in this country, they aimost universally turn from it as an exponent of alien sentiment especially obnexious to them.

The Germans did not come to this country as sojourners. They came to be permanent settlers and to become in all respects Americans. Comparatively few of them return to take up their views and prejudices are entirely distinct from those of the Germans who are actually under subjection to Kaiser Wilhelm. They are Americans heartily and distinctively, as Kaiser Wilhelm would soon find out if he should venture to insuit or assail Uncle Sam. Almost universally their children have lost every trace of German peculiarities; they have become absorbed in the mass of the clitzenship so completely that they are indistinguishable unless by their patronymics. They resent being described as Germans: they are Americans.

This supercilious German paper, dull, ponderous, slow-witted, and alien in spirit no less than in language, serves only to bring into undeserved reproach the German born and descended citizens of America. They are not assets.

New York, Aug. 13.

NEW YORE, Aug. 13.

Mosquitoes and Fevers. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your article in The Sun of the 4th, "The Relation of Mosquitoes to Malaria," it is stated that the Berlin correspondent of the Lancel says: "The mosquitoes probably deposit their eggs on the human body, the parasites issue from those eggs, and when their number has increased he disease develops. The time of incubation is about ten or twelve days."

Now, nothing further from the truth could be conceived. The mosquito lays her eggs in the water, where they soon hatch into larve mos quitoes

It is well known that mosquitoes are supposed to be instrumental in propagating yellow ever as well as malaria, With our present knowledge of the constitution of the mosquito is not difficult to understand how this can be

done.
Until very recently it was believed that the irritation and swelling which resulted from the mesquite's bite was due simply to the mechanical effect of the introduction of the rough and hairy implement through which the insect sucks your blood. But it is now known that the mesquite is provided with a poison gland. After the probosels has entered through the skin the first movement of its proprietor must be the injecting of this poison into the wound. The irritation thus produced is doubtless intended to increase the flow of blood, perhaps it thins the blood, at any rate it must be of some use to the mesquito.

thins the blood, at any rate it must be of some use to the mosquito.

Then the sucking begins, and in a brief period the insect, overloaded, tries to fly away. Now it must be apparent that some of this blood may remain in the tube. If there were the contagion germs of malaria or yellow fever in the blood these germs might remain until the next time the insect used his apparatus. If it so happened that the mosquito was driven away from his first and malaria or yellow fever infected victim before he had filled himself, so much the more certain to communicate the poison to the next one bitten.

Mosquitoes and malaria germs both inhabit stagnant water. If the stagnant water is absent both of their organisms will be missing. But either of them may be absent, or both, as It is a well-known fact that the Sandwich isi-ands were free from mosquitoes till they came there in foreign ships. Malaria was doubtless there all the time. Mosquitoes may carry malow fever, but it is abs JOHN G. WEBB. ospher, Florida.

Let Them Send Us Their Names.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Can't you give ne the names of those twenty carpenters who went on a strike at Montauk Point, and who wouldn't get on a strike at anomals round, and which the sick their tools wet even to build a hospital for the sick soldiers? This country ought to be altogether too hot for them from honceforth evermore. Give us heir names. New York, Aug. 12.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some summers ago it was my misfortune to board with a Long Island carpenter and his wife not many miles from Monank. From the meanness shown in the carpenters' strike there, I would not be afraid to wager my week's rations that this same carpenier was in the strike, leading the rest on. To take money given for the necessary comforts of a sick soldier who had been in the service of his country! Talk no more of Cuban thievery, but print for us the names of the striking carpenters at Montauk Point and then drum the carpenters at Montauk Point and men transport out of camp. They would stand waist deep in salt water all day and work for a dollar and a half. I've seen them do it. No one but a forgiving God could have mercy on such mean-souled men I is suppose they have something that takes the place of a soul).

Mrs. I. N. Dionation.

Barry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In looking over the names selected for our new torpedo boats and torpedo-boat destroyers recently published in THE Bun, the writer, who is a warm and enthusiastic admirer of the navy, was rather surprised to find that none of them is to bear the name of Barry, who is ted in our histories and schoolbooks as "the Since of the American Navy.

Since, as your paper some time ago pointed out, it is the custom in our navy to name boats of the classes poken of above after our most distinguished communders, does it not seem strange that the man who as the very founder of the navy has thus far been grored?

Trues that The Sus will give this letter the use a valuable space, and that if the Hom. John D. Lot cerebary of the Navy, happens to get his eye on swill write the name of Barry in indelible in pencils in a place conceptuous enough to be set of the work of t 2608 EIGHTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, Aug. 12

Morning and Evening. From the Mount Washington Among the Clouds,

It is refreshing in the days of anxiety and distrust which a state of war entails to have at hand a newspaper in whose despatches one can put confidence, and is thus enabled to understand the actual situation clearly from day to day. Such a journal is THE NEW Your Sun, which does not pad its news for strain for effect in presenting it. One feels in scanning Tax Bun's despatches that he is getting as near the naked facts as is possible. The three sources from which we gain a knowledge of the great events of the day here on Mount Washington are the morning, the svening, and the Sunday editions of THE SUN. While other papers have bragged, Tits Box has printed the

Brothers in Arms.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Every adult male member of Gen. Gordon's family s in the army, two sone and one grandson. One son is Major in the Third Begiment, and the other is an fficer in a Georgia regiment stationed at Tampa, while his grandson is in the ranks at Chickamauga.

We Admit It.

From the Bookland Courier-Gazette We don't hesitate to express our belief that THE New York Sun has been the most accurate, brilliant and satisfactory newspaper printed for any one who ated to read the real news of the war.

THE PHILIPPINES.

From the Philadelphia Record. In consenting to the occupation of Manila by the United States, and to joint determination of the future control of the Philippine Islands, Spain has put herself in a position which will enable the United States to demand whatever terms may be deemed conductve to our commercial in-terests. Public opinion is at present uneducated and undecided; but there is undoubtedly a strong

bias in favor of an aggressive and expansive policy From the Denver Times. There is no valid reason why the United States hould not retain the Philippines. Outside of all considerations of self-interest, the abandonment of the Philippines at this time would be a crime of omission to which the American people will not submit with

> the Philippines as was the cause of our interfer ence in Cuba. The plea of humanity is as strong in the one case sa in the other. To abandon the Philippines now would be virtually to repudiate our own justification for any war at all.

> grace. The same principle, exactly, is now involved

The taking of Luzon would be such a wital loss to

pain as would appeare all who think we should reap there the fruits of Dewey's victory, and it would give us a foothold in that part of the world that could satisfy all who think we should exercise control over the destinies of the people of the Philippine

From the Philadelphia Call. A commission should be composed of men broad enough to grasp the full significance of our conquests in the Pacific seas and wise enough to plan for such a future disposal of them as will put at rest all Eqropean doubts as to their occupancy and develop-

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

The Boston Traveler, discussing the relations of New England to the Philippines, says the commercial possibilities that he latent in the islands are great and they will appeal to a large percentage of New England business men as desirable of cultivation. There is hardly an interest but will be stimulated and benefited by the adoption of a policy of expansion as against a Chinese policy of self-repres

Taking Manila and Subig Bay would be biting the Philippine cherry in two; we should be sure to take the other half at a future day. If it has been decided to take half of the Philippine cherry, the Government might just as well decide to take the whole cherry and be over with the operation at once.

From the Salt Lake Herald.

From the Asbury Park Journal.

The Philippine Islands are in area about or nearly equal to all our Eastern States down to New York. Their fertility and value are abundantly certified by our consular reports. That they may easily be developed into the most valuable of our possessions is a matter that admits of no reasonable dispute. Their ossession opens up a market-practically undeveloped so far-that may easily be valued 'way up in the millions in a very few years. Give up the Philippines? Oh, no; not this year! We want them for commerce and civilization, and we also want them for strategic reasons quite as much

From the Kingston Daily Freeman. We presume there were people who talked about

"imperialism" when Thomas Jefferson bought Lou-isiana, and, later on, when Secretary Seward purchased Alaska. There is no imperialism in the present policy of the American Government. No reason obtains why a republic should not have colonies as well as an empire or a monarchy. Nor is there any more reason against the building and ownership by the United States of the Nicaragua Canal than there is against the control by Great Britain and France of the Suez Canal. It is a thing to be thankful for that the opponents of the fulfilment by the United States of her manifest destiny are so weak in numbers as to be powerless.

From the Tacoma Ledger. There is every reason to demand that the Philip-pines should not be given up or divided, but retained for our benefit and the benefit of the people who will be relieved of Spanish oppression and robberg

and given an enlightened and liberal government.

From the Denver Rocky Mountain News There is but one safe and wise course, and that is to retain the Philippines to the last islet, and this is the more incumbent upon us now that American blood has been spilled in fighting against the senseless and obstinate Spaniards.

From the Concord Evening Monitor The spectacle of Dewey alone at Manila, but im control in spits of everything, is a solemn protest against giving back the Philippines. The shadow of his commanding figure should blot out even the memory of the suggestion.

From the Detroit Weekley Tethune There is no longer the alightest apparent objection mong the European powers to our assuming the full ownersh p and responsibility for the Philippi and for the smaller Spanish groups in that part of the world.

proper, the accurate, attitude on Philippines, &c. question. Stick and win, and the country will bless THE SUN for its clear sight. HAROLD HERBERT. Boston, Aug. 11.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUB-SIE! The Philippines must be ours by right of arms. To give up what we have gained would be to stop the heart of every American sailor and soldier and of every American mother. Never, never haul down the flag! Com-tinue to teach the people. With great admiration. A DAUGHTER OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

HEW YORK, Aug. 12.

The Story of Guam. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUE-Sire As one of,

doubtless, a multitude of others who were charmed by your correspondent's very absorbing account of the capture of Guam in your issue of Monday last, I would venture to suggest that you should have the narrative printed in such form and at such pricesay 5 cents-as to be within the reach of avery one. The story is such a remarkable one, and so won-derfully well told, that it should be circulated as widely as possible, especially among the younger portion of the community.

You are quite right in saying editorially on Tuesday that the account is a better one than ever has be written or ever will be written of the capture and accompanying events. JOHN A. SMEDBERG. LARE MOHONE, Aug. 12.

Lockjaw on Long Island.

To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir: I have seen mentioned that tetanus, or lockjaw, is endemic as Montauk. The truth is that it does exist there in well defined limits. The eastern limit is within two miles of the extrame point, and it extends about fifty miles west of the point. The farmers of that locality have been accustomed to send their cattle which have received wounds to the extreme point so as to escape this local malady. After a residence of twenty years within these limits I have never found it very prevalent, but I will add that nearly all the people who receive cuts are immediately sent away from this section of the country. A. O. Z.

WESTHAMPTON BEACH, L. I.

Capt. Mahan for Peace Commissioner. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Would not that able and far-seeing devotes of the rights and interests of commercial America, Capt. Mahan, be an ideal Peace Commissioner? NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

Scotland's Two Great Men of This Century. From the Landon Spectator.

While the civilized world resounds with the news of the death of Bismarck, the passing away almost at the same time of Principal Caird is comparatively unnoticed, and yet it may well be doubted whether the actual, positive influence on mankind of the ter-man statesman was so potent as was that of the Scottish divine. Scotland has been more directly and obviously influenced in her thought by the Cairds than has any other country of our time by any two men, or than has Scotland herself during the present contury by any other thinker. The Cairds have been perhaps the most striking intellects Soutland has brought forth in our century-striging, we mean, as regards speculative thought.

A Mugwump's Horrible Discovery.

From the Springfield Republican. If Mr. Macfariand's despatches to the Roston Her-aid from day to day faithfully reflect the mind of President McKinley regarding the duty and purpose of this country touching the Philippines, "it is car-tain that the President's mind is inclining more and more toward instructing our commissioners to de mand the retention of the whole of the Philippin